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HOFFMAN, F. L. *Facts and fallacies of compulsory health insurance.* (Newark, N. J.: Prudential Ins. Co. 1919.)

HOFFMAN, F. L. *Failure of German compulsory health insurance. A war revelation. An address delivered at the twelfth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.* (Newark, N. J.: Prudential Ins. Co. 1918. Pp. 21.)

LINDSAY, S. McC. *Insurance in war time and after.* (New York: Appleton. 1919. \$2.)

PERKINS, C. R. *The agent. A lecture to insurance women.* (New York: Insurance Society of N. Y. 1918.)

The cost of compensation insurance in Virginia, describing the Virginia workmen's compensation act and discussing methods which produce compensation insurance at cost. (Boston: Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. 1918. Pp. 32.)

Fire insurance laws, taxes and fees, containing a digest of the statutory requirements in the United States and Canada relating to fire insurance companies and agents. Eighteenth annual edition, revised to September 1, 1918. (Chicago: Spectator Co. 1918. Pp. 539.)

Gain and loss exhibit for 1917. (New York: Spectator Co. 1918. Pp. 24.)

Proceedings of the special committee of Parliament (Canada) to consider and report upon the Pension Board, the pension regulations, and the sufficiency or otherwise of the relief afforded thereunder, the pension lists in force in Canada for disabled and other soldiers and the dependents of those killed while on active service, and any other matters relating thereto. (Ottawa. 1918. Pp. 349.)

Reports of fire insurance companies for year ending December 31, 1917. Thirteenth annual edition. (New York: Spectator Co. 1918. Pp. 44.)

United States Steel and Carnegie pension fund. Treasurer's and manager's eighth annual report, for year ending December 31, 1918. (Pittsburgh: U. S. Steel & Carnegie Pension Fund. 1919. Pp. 8.)

Workmen's compensation legislation of the United States and foreign countries, 1917 and 1918. Bulletin 243. (Washington: UU. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1919. 40c.)

Pauperism, Charities, and Relief Measures

NEW BOOKS

ENGELMAN, M. *Four years of relief and war work by the Jews of America, 1914-1918.* (New York: Schoen Prtg. Co. 1918. Pp. 66.)

MCLEAN, F. H. *Abstract of a report on the Department of Charities of the City of Rochester, N. Y.* (Rochester: Bureau of Municipal Research. 1918. Pp. 37.)

SLINGERLAND, W. H. *Child-placing in families*. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1919. Pp. 261. \$2.)

This is one of a series of books on special aspects of child welfare contributed by the Russell Sage Foundation. It is intended as a manual for practical workers in the field of child placing and is certain to serve a very useful purpose. The quality of child placing is so poor that a book such as this has been badly needed to develop standards and better methods. In part I the author sketches the organization of child-placing agencies and classifies children according to various social types; but the most valuable subject-matter is concentrated in part II under the title, *The Technique of Child-Placing*. A study is made of the problem, beginning with the reception of the child by an agency and following with the different processes of treatment and care. Emphasis is placed on the need of careful case study and of adequate record forms; plans are given for the erection of typical receiving homes for the children; the selection of family homes is considered; principles of child saving are discussed, and the need of proper supervision is earnestly demanded. However, no attempt is made to standardize this phase of the work. The author pleads for the state supervision of all child-caring agencies, whether they receive public funds or not, and clearly summarizes the advantages of such supervision.

In the discussion of systematic revision of child welfare laws, the defects and conditions revealed by the Missouri Children's Code Commission of 1916 are briefly detailed. However, adoption by deed was abolished in 1917 and a state-wide juvenile court law has been enacted. A chapter is devoted to the illegitimate child, but the subject is treated rather cautiously. Although the radical Norwegian law is denominated "sensible," in the enumeration of its principal provisions no reference is made to the important stipulation requiring joint responsibility for a child in case several men are implicated and the identity of the father cannot be definitely proven. Nor is mention made of the most radical law in the United States, that of North Dakota.

The book is enriched with a number of excellent illustrations, and also includes a short but well-selected bibliography on child welfare.

GEORGE B. MANGOLD.

WARNER, A. G. *American charities*. Third edition, revised by MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE. (New York: Crowell. 1919. Pp. xix, 490. \$2.50.)

This admirable revision of *American Charities* enables the book to continue its reputation as the classic in this field of sociological literature and its service as a textbook. With but slight variation the order of the chapters is that of the previous edition. However, several chapters dealing with the problems of poverty and of heredity have been added. The most notable contributions are the keen analysis of the present-day thought regarding charitable work and the array of new and well selected illustrative material. In ten years many changes have occurred and therefore the urgent need

of acquaintanceship with the freshly accumulated wealth of pertinent facts and figures. Chief among the subjects that are introduced or given new vitality and discussed in their relation to current thought are the eugenic program, alcoholism, commercialized vice, the Mendelian laws, the Kallikak and other degenerate families, industrial accidents, child labor, pauperism, unemployment, care of dependent children and of the feeble-minded, social insurance, federated philanthropy, state supervision of private charities, boards of social welfare and supervision and control of state charities.

There is little deviation from the point of view originally expressed by Professor Warner. As a consequence the social aspects of intemperance and of immorality are not adequately treated. Classified in this revision as personal causes of degeneration these vices are nevertheless largely a result of controllable social conditions. In a similar way the attack on poverty, although much more vigorously expressed than in previous editions, is unusually conservative and does not definitely attempt to grapple with the problem in a concrete way. Public outdoor relief, which the previous edition says should "usually be discontinued," is now tolerated and emphasis laid on the need of correcting faulty methods of administration, but the recent experiences with public subsidies to private charities indicates no reason for changing the attitude of antagonism to the policy. The chapter on *The Trend of Modern Charity*, is largely rewritten and emphasizes the need of preventive work. An enlarged and well selected bibliography completes the book.

G. B. M.

First annual report of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of Westchester County, New York. (East View, Westchester County, N. Y. 1918. Pp. 187.)

The roots of poverty. Forty-first annual report of the Charity Organization Society of Buffalo. (Buffalo: The Society, Social Service Bldg. 1918. Pp. 59.)

Thirty-ninth annual report of the State Board of Charity of Massachusetts, for the year ending November 30, 1917. (Boston. 1918. Pp. vii, 119.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

The Results of Municipal Electric Lighting in Massachusetts. By EDMOND EARLE LINCOLN. Hart Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays in Economics. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1918. Pp. xx, 484. \$3.00.)

This book is an attempt to state impartially the facts as to eighteen public and seventeen private electric generating plants, and twenty-one public and sixteen private distributing plants, which purchase their electricity. On the basis of the facts as developed the author attempts to draw "scientific" conclusions as to